



Directorate of
Intelligence

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Terrorism Review

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9 April 1987

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Terrorism Review

9 April 1987

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This review is published biweekly by the Directorate of Intelligence. Appropriate articles produced by other elements of the CIA as well as by other agencies of the US Intelligence Community will be considered for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor.

Terrorism Review **b3**

9 April 1987

Focus

Pakistan—The Abu Nidal Threat **b3**

The forthcoming trial in Pakistan of five Abu Nidal members raises concern that the group might launch a terrorist operation—either to secure their colleagues' release or as retribution should they be convicted. A review of the group's history indicates that the Abu Nidal group most often has sought to negotiate for the release of imprisoned comrades, but in at least one case the group mounted attacks against a government holding its members. Should it do so in this instance, Pakistani targets clearly would be at greatest risk—not only in South Asia, but in the Middle East and Western Europe as well. We judge that US interests are less likely to be directly targeted, but, depending on the type of attack, could become incidental victims of Abu Nidal violence. **b3**

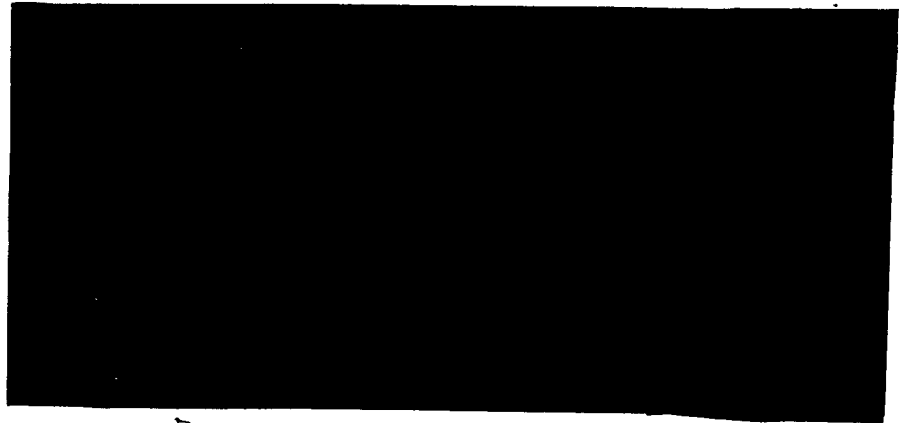
The Abu Nidal organization is considered the most capable and best organized of the Middle Eastern terrorist groups. The group appears most comfortable and has been most successful in operations in Western Europe, where the group has staged more than 15 attacks since 1985.

Abu Nidal and Retaliation

Although in most cases the Abu Nidal group has sought to negotiate with governments holding its members, the group also is willing to launch a terrorist campaign when negotiations have borne no fruit.

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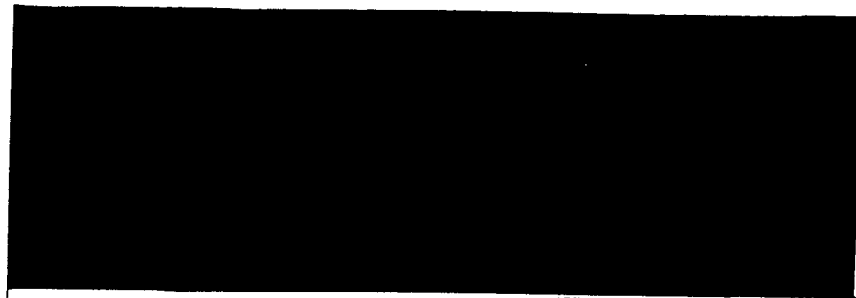
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Pakistan's Reaction and Abu Nidal's Options

We believe that the Pakistani Government will resist pressure from the Abu Nidal group to release its jailed colleagues. Once this is apparent to the group, we judge the potential for retaliatory attacks ~~will rise~~ will rise. Pakistani interests, not just inside the country but in Western Europe and the Middle East as well, would be the most likely targets. Because the original attack was against an American target and also because Abu Nidal might view the United States as pressuring Pakistan to try the hijackers, US interests could become targets for retaliation. More likely, they could become unintended victims of Abu Nidal attacks. ~~will rise~~ b3

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Highlights **b3**

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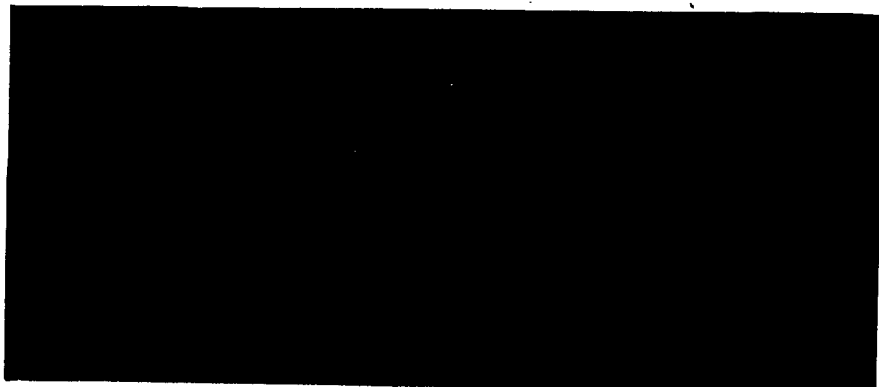


Significant Developments

Western Europe



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Italy

Red Brigades Murder Air Force General

On 20 March two members of a faction of the Red Brigades killed Air Force Gen. Licio Giorgieri, head of air and space weaponry and SDI-related research. Two men on a motorcycle pulled alongside his car and fired several shots at close range. This was the second Red Brigades attack this year (a postal van was robbed in February). Both factions of the group, the Fighting Communist Party (PCC) and the Union of Communist Combatants (UCC), claimed credit for the murder in telephone calls, but the UCC caller directed police to copies of a communique claiming that the general was killed because of his SDI role. Two UCC members were arrested in January for an attempt made last December on Giorgieri's life. Italian police have arrested no suspects for the murder. **b3**

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The Red Brigades have only rarely attacked NATO or defense-related targets, but their rhetoric and newly demonstrated vigor suggest such facilities and personnel could now be at risk in Italy—much as they are elsewhere in Western Europe.

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Turkey

Air Raid on Kurdish Insurgent Camps

The Turkish Government has launched its second air strike against Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) camps in Iraq in the last seven months. The air strike was prompted by the PKK's attack on 22 February on village guards in Hakkari Province that killed 14 persons—nine of them women and children — and injured nine others. The PKK apparently had begun a campaign to punish villagers who openly side with the government by becoming armed guards. Since mid-January, the PKK has staged five attacks, all but one directed against civilian village guards, which so far have resulted in 34 deaths and 29 injuries.

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Ankara bombed alleged PKK strongholds in Iraq on 4 March and conducted security operations in southeastern Turkey that reportedly resulted in numerous arrests. The raid was carried out under a 1984 "hot pursuit" agreement allowing Turkey to conduct limited cross-border operations.

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Dev Sol committed many terrorist attacks against Turkish, US, and NATO officials and installations between the time of its establishment in 1978 and the military takeover of the Turkish Government in 1980. Mass arrests from the period 1981-83 sharply reduced the group's ability to operate, although it still conducted several robberies and bombings.

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West Germany

PIRA Car Bombing Against British Army

On 23 March a car bomb planted by the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) detonated at the British Army of the Rhine headquarters near Dusseldorf. The blast injured 31 persons—many of them West German civilians—dining in an officers' mess. The PIRA issued a statement in Dublin the next day claiming responsibility for the attack and for inflicting "a devastating blow" against the

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British Government. The attack was the first by the PIRA against British interests in West Germany in seven years. From 1978 to 1980, the group bombed a number of British Army facilities in West Germany and murdered a British officer. b3

The PIRA reportedly has connections with radicals in the Netherlands who have helped with operations in West Germany. A man using an Irish passport bought the car used in the bombing in The Hague, registering the car in the Netherlands. The attack demonstrates the PIRA's renewed ability to attack British targets outside Northern Ireland, although geographic and logistic problems make such attacks difficult to mount on a routine basis. b3

Middle East

Lebanon

Two Saudi Hostages Freed

Two Saudi Arabian hostages held in Lebanon since January 1987 were freed, possibly the first evidence of Syrian success in freeing foreign hostages since Syria intervened in West Beirut on 22 February. One of the Saudi hostages, b(1) b(3)

was abducted from his seaside residence on 12 January. The other, a businessman, was seized from his home in Beirut on 26 January by a group calling itself the "Partisans of Islamic Jihad." Although [redacted] maintains that he was held captive by members of Hizballah, no group claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. b3

We believe the kidnappings were linked to the Islamic Summit conference held in Kuwait in January, which Iran boycotted. [redacted] b3

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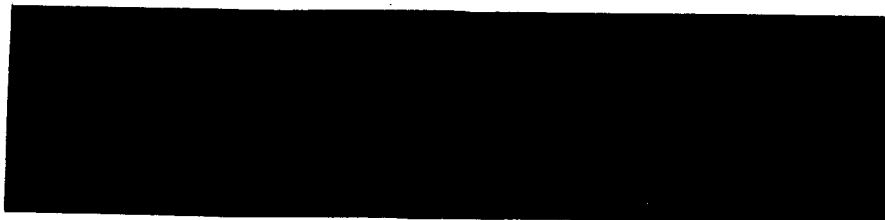
Assassination Campaign Against Lebanese Communists

Recent fighting in West Beirut has devastated Lebanon's small but active Communist Party. Since mid-February, nine of the group's leaders have been assassinated in southern Lebanon. In Beirut, another 32 party members have been killed, and 17 kidnaped. Dozens of Communists, many of whom are Shia Muslims, have reportedly fled their homes in the south or gone into hiding. The founder of the Lebanese Communist Party was assassinated on 17 February when gunmen broke into his home and shot him as his wife and children watched. The Lebanese Communist Party, now 43 years old, has survived earlier attempts by anti-Communist authorities to suppress it, including mass killings by Muslim fundamentalists in recent years. b3

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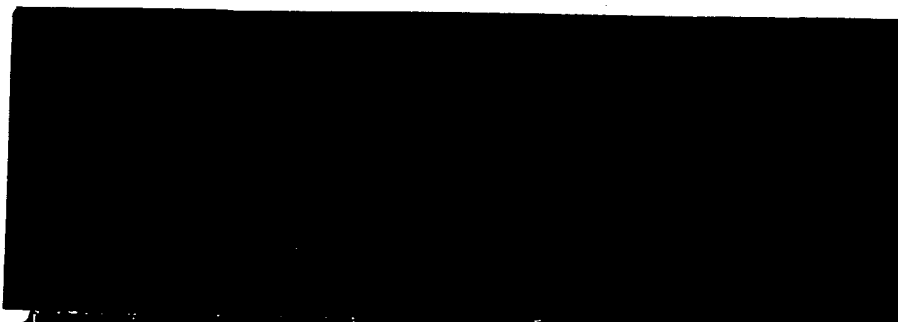
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Latin America

Honduras



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Peru

Threats to Foreign Businesses

Peruvian terrorists, probably associated with Sendero Luminoso's Metropolitan Front, appear to be concentrating their attacks against foreign businesses. On 23 March terrorists armed with submachineguns wounded the Japanese General Manager of the Bank of Tokyo and his driver. The same day, the Managing Director of Chase Manhattan Bank, a Guatemalan national, received a telephoned death threat. The caller apparently knew details of the executive's itinerary. Foreign financial institutions have been the target of many recent attacks, perhaps in an effort to exploit public concern over Peru's national debt. In 1986, for example, attacks in Peru against US businesses nearly doubled. ~~SECRET~~ b7

South/East Asia

Japan

Chukaku-Ha Leader Arrested

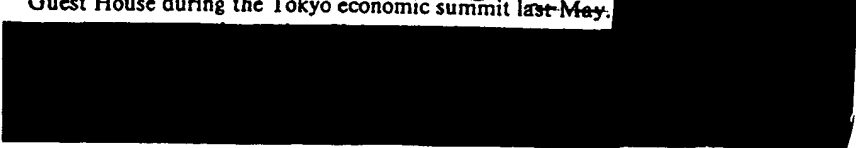
Police arrested Toshio Yamagata, believed to be a leading member of Chukaku-ha's clandestine Kanto Revolutionary Army (Kakumeigun) on 13 January 1987.

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Yamagata is suspected of involvement in several attacks, including a flamethrower attack on Liberal Democratic Party headquarters on September 1984, the mortar attacks on Haneda and Narita airports, and the mortar attack against the State Guest House during the Tokyo economic summit last May.




Africa

Djibouti

Arab Terrorists Behind Restaurant Bombing?

On 18-March a suitcase bomb containing approximately 15 to 20 kilograms of TNT exploded on the terrace of the Historil Restaurant in the center of Djibouti city. Eleven persons were killed and as many as 50 others were injured in the blast. The dead included five French, three German and three Djiboutian citizens. The restaurant was frequented by Europeans, particularly French soldiers. The timing of the explosion—during the dinner hour—obviously was intended to cause maximum casualties.

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Libyan Terrorism in 1986

Libyan terrorism took a new turn in 1986 when Tripoli directly targeted US citizens in a massive bombing in West Berlin. Tripoli also was responsible for the murders or attempted assassinations of several US and British citizens, actions Qadhafi normally has favored only against Libyan political opponents. Qadhafi continued to attack traditional targets in 1986, but the aftermath of the discotheque bombing—the US airstrikes and diplomatic actions by European governments—overshadowed his pursuit of other targets and led to at least a temporary lull in Libyan anti-Western terrorist activity.

Anti-Western Attacks

Qadhafi's anti-Western attacks last year focused primarily on the United States and the United Kingdom.

Against a backdrop of tension that increased after US naval maneuvers in the central Mediterranean in January and March, Qadhafi's bellicose attitude climaxed in the Libyan-instigated attack against US personnel in the La Belle discotheque on the morning of 5 April. Qadhafi's henchmen lashed back after the airstrikes against Tripoli and Benghazi ten days later, with a spasm of violence directed against the United States and also the United Kingdom for its role in supporting the US bombing raids:

- We believe Libya was responsible for the murders on 17 April of three hostages kidnaped in Lebanon—American citizen Peter Kilburn and two British nationals.

The level of Libyan terrorist activity fell dramatically in the period from late April through July. The reduction was probably the result of several factors. Qadhafi was stunned by the US air raid and probably curtailed operations, in part, to avoid further military reprisals. Libya also experienced increased internal unrest after the raid and was forced to focus temporarily on domestic matters. In addition, Qadhafi's ability to direct terrorism overseas via the LPBs was seriously damaged when scores of Libyan diplomats were expelled from Europe. Finally, heightened security measures taken by the United States and other Western nations also contributed to the lull.

From the Ashes

True to form, Libya returned to terrorist activity after three months.

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Qadhafi had publicly avowed to strike back against the United Kingdom after the US air raid. He claimed the base at Akrotiri had been used by US aircraft involved in the raid. In claiming responsibility for the attack, the Unified Nasserite Organization invoked the Omar al-Mukhtar Martyr Group, named after a Libyan hero opposing colonial occupation earlier in the century. A group using a similar name claimed responsibility for a rocket attack on the British Ambassador's residence in Beirut two days after the US raid. [REDACTED] b3

On 5 September four Abu Nidal terrorists, posing as security guards, stormed aboard a Pan Am airliner in Karachi. Before the incident ended that evening, 21 persons had been killed and 120 wounded. [REDACTED] b3

Since the Karachi hijacking attempt, [REDACTED] b3 Qadhafi has continued to gather information and plan for further attacks on Western, including US, targets. [REDACTED] b3 by a surrogate such as Abu Nidal that has its own agenda. Qadhafi probably will continue to favor anti-Western attacks mounted by such groups because it is more difficult to trace responsibility directly back to Libya. [REDACTED] b3

Antiexile Attacks

During 1986, Qadhafi continued his worldwide pursuit of individuals he regards as dangerous to his regime. Tripoli may have been responsible for the deaths of three Libyans:

- On 17 February the owner of an anti-Qadhafi radio station was shot in Rome by two suspected Libyan agents.
- Masked gunmen shot and killed a Libyan industrialist in a Paris suburb on 30 June. [REDACTED] b3 opposition to the Qadhafi regime was the motive for the murder.
- A former employee of the Bonn LPB reportedly was found shot to death in an East Berlin park in early

May [REDACTED] the man apparently was killed for political reasons. [REDACTED] b3

The antidissident campaign has been one of the most consistent features of Libyan terrorism. [REDACTED] b3

Qadhafi is most likely to employ Libyan agents in these executions, and will continue this terrorist tactic as long as he is in power. Moreover, a prominent Libyan dissident was murdered in an Athens restaurant on 7 January 1987 by two unidentified gunmen. [REDACTED] b3

Latin America and the Caribbean

Qadhafi continued his interest in provoking violence in Latin America and the Caribbean last year by providing encouragement to almost any anti-US group. Qadhafi focused his efforts on the French Caribbean, because leftist groups there have been more violent than English-speaking groups. Initially disappointed by the lack of support he received after the US airstrikes, by late summer Qadhafi had renewed his efforts to collect intelligence, undermine US influence in the region, and establish his bona fides as a worldwide revolutionary leader. Tripoli provides money and some training to groups it supports, but Qadhafi is notorious there as elsewhere for failing to deliver promised aid. [REDACTED] b3, b1

Qadhafi's efforts did spark a few actions:

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[REDACTED]

We believe Libya provided at least logistic support to the four Abu Nidal members who hijacked Pan Am Flight 73 in Karachi on 5 September.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Libya may also have supported the attack on a synagogue in Istanbul by two terrorists on 6 September.

[REDACTED]

Sub-Saharan Africa

Qadhafi continued to support a variety of subversive and insurgent groups in Africa as he has for nearly two decades. Last year the war in Chad heated up.

Hizballah Links

Qadhafi continued to build links to the radical Shia group Hizballah in 1986.

[REDACTED]

Links to Palestinians

Tripoli continued to provide support to radical Palestinian organizations including Abu Musa's Fatah rebels, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and the PFLP-General Command, but the most dangerous trend in 1986 was the blossoming relationship with the Abu Nidal organization. We believe Qadhafi and Abu Nidal cooperated in one, if not two, of the most spectacular terrorist incidents of the year.

Outlook

We believe Qadhafi will continue to target antiregime exiles and will probably feel little pressure to disguise his role in the attacks. Unless enraged by some event or series of misfortunes, Qadhafi is likely to attempt to disguise Libyan involvement in anti-US attacks. In our view, Tripoli will continue to engage in subversive activities worldwide and will also continue efforts to bring Qadhafi's revolutionary philosophy to areas far removed from Libya.

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The PFLP: Reviving the Armed Struggle **b3**

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by George Habbash, has deepened its direct involvement in terrorism over the past year, focusing on expanding its operations against targets in Israel and the West Bank. Through this intensified campaign of terror—which has focused on moderate West Bank leaders—the PFLP probably has been able to deter if not prevent the development of moderate Palestinian leadership in the occupied territories. The PFLP's assassination in 1986 of Nablus Mayor al-Masri—appointed by Israel and approved by the PLO—underscored the group's intolerance of Palestinian cooperation with Israel.

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The PFLP has spawned a number of splinter groups with similar names whose activities have been attributed on occasion incorrectly to the PFLP, but the groups are separate and have different leaders and activities. These groups include Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC), largely Libyan-funded, and Salim Abu Salim's PFLP-Special Command (PFLP-SC), previously thought to be virtually inactive. **b3**

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

In 1967, George Habbash founded the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization, from remnants of the disbanded Arab Nationalist Movement. **b1, b3**
men and is second largest after Arafat's Fatah among Palestine Liberation Organization groups. The PFLP is committed to the elimination of Israel and the conservative Arab regimes and opposes a political settlement of the Palestinian question. **b3**

Habbash kept his group under the PLO until March 1985, when persistent disagreements over Arafat's leadership led to the formation of the Palestine National Salvation Front. Six Palestinian groups split from the PLO over Arafat's continuing involvement in the peace process, particularly his rapprochement with Jordan's King Hussein. Despite the continuing challenge posed by the PFLP and other radical groups, Fatah has consistently been able to neutralize such challenges to its leadership. **b3**

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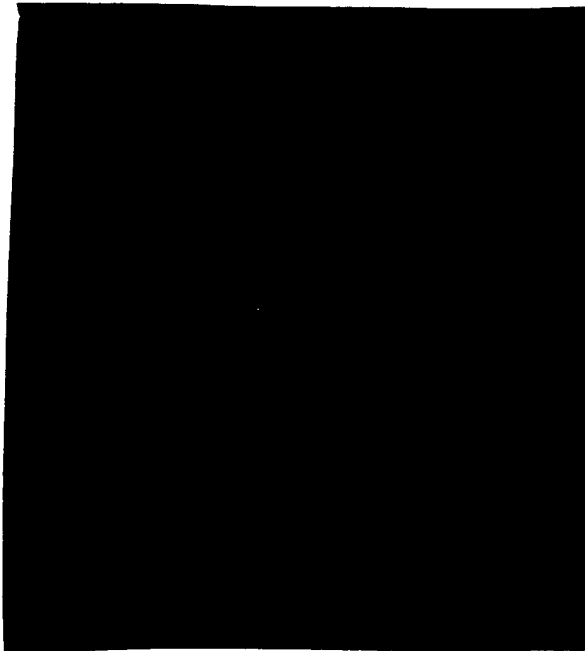
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**Chronology of PFLP Terrorist Incidents,
1984 to the Present**

- 12 April 1984 Israeli bus was hijacked en route from Tel Aviv to Ashkelon. After unsuccessful negotiations, Israeli soldiers stormed the disabled bus, freeing over 30 hostages, eight of whom were wounded and one killed. Israeli security forces later killed two of the terrorists in custody. b3
- 1 April 1984 Two Katyusha rockets exploded in southern Lebanon just north of the Israeli border. The intended target probably was an Israeli settlement. b3
- 6 May 1985 Israeli bus was bombed on the West Bank with no reported casualties. b1, b3
- 12 January 1986 Israeli policeman was murdered in Galilee. The PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack. b3
- 2 March 1986 Palestinian Mayor Zafer al-Masri was assassinated in Nablus, West Bank. The moderate Palestinian was shot at close range while getting out of his car at the town hall. The PFLP claimed that al-Masri was killed for cooperating with the "Zionist-Jordanian plan aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause." b3
- 10 July 1986 Joint PFLP-Syrian Social Nationalist Party squad attempted raid on Israeli resort town. In offshore clash between the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) and the terrorist unit, two IDF soldiers were killed and nine were injured. All four terrorists, identified as Palestinians, were killed. Large quantities of weapons and sabotage materials reportedly were discovered at the landing site. b3
- 15 November 1986 Israeli Yeshiva student was stabbed to death in the Old City of Jerusalem by three admitted PFLP members. This attack sparked a month of retaliatory attacks and counterattacks between Arabs and Israelis in the occupied territories. b3

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Outlook

Moderate Palestinian leaders, particularly political appointees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as Israeli interests, are likely to remain the PFLP's principal targets. The PFLP is likely to increase its attacks against Israel and moderate Palestinians if the PFLP believes progress is being made on a political resolution of the Palestinian problem. Contact between the PFLP

with future operational cooperation a possibility. The PFLP-Syrian relationship will endure.

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Air Terrorism in 1986

Airlines continued to be an important symbolic target for international terrorists in 1986. There were at least 24 aviation-related incidents last year, although hijacking attempts dropped to only two, compared with six the previous year. The successful capture of the Achille Lauro terrorists in late 1985, the storming of the Egyptair jet by Egyptian commandos in Malta in November 1985, and the stringent security measures adopted by airports and airlines as a result of the many hijackings that year probably were major factors in the reduced number of incidents. Nevertheless, the two attempted hijackings—a seized Iraqi jet blew up over Saudi Arabia on Christmas Day, and Abu Nidal terrorists stormed a Pan Am jet at Karachi airport in September—together accounted for over 80 deaths, three-fourths of all the deaths from aviation-related terrorist incidents last year.

The majority of attacks were bombings directed at airline offices around the world. These bomb or grenade attacks wounded few—mostly passers-by—but, in some cases, caused extensive property damage. Almost half of the attacks occurred in Western Europe, but six incidents took place in South Asia. Although only three incidents occurred in the Middle East, Middle Eastern terrorists were the perpetrators of well over half of all anti-airline incidents worldwide. The only region in which Middle Eastern terrorists were not involved in aviation attacks was Latin America, where four bombings took place.

A Year of Spectacular Attacks—and Failures
Eastern, Pan American, Trans World Airlines, and Northwest Orient were the US airlines most frequently targeted for terrorist violence, suffering six attacks. Saudi interests were in second place, with bombings directed against Saudia airline offices in Vienna, Karachi, and New Delhi. Suffering two attacks each were such airlines as British Air, El Al, Iraqi airlines, and, oddly enough, the Soviet carrier Aeroflot—whose offices in such farflung spots as Lima and Brussels—were bombed.

Although there were only two hijackings in 1986, terrorists attempted on four occasions to blow up planes with passengers aboard. All garnered a great deal of international media attention. Two attempts against El Al failed, but 20 died and 50 were wounded when bombs planted in TWA and Air Lanka jets detonated:

- A bomb planted under the seat of TWA Flight 840 detonated in the sky over Greece on 2 April, sucking the victims out the plane's side. Four US citizens were killed by the bomb placed under a seat by May Mansour, a Lebanese Christian believed to have been acting on behalf of the group run by a Yasir Arafat intimate, Fatah's Colonel Hawari.
- A bomb concealed in an Air Lanka jet killed 16 persons and wounded 41 others when the tail blew off the aircraft as it prepared to leave Colombo airport in Sri Lanka last May. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, a violent separatist group, probably were responsible.

Attempts Against El Al

Alert El Al security officials prevented the passengers aboard El Al aircraft in London and Madrid from becoming victims of terrorist violence. The London attempt on 17 April, directly supported by Syrian Embassy personnel, came very close to success. A Palestinian terrorist, apparently hired as a "freelance" operator by Syrian intelligence officials, convinced his unwitting pregnant Irish girlfriend to take an El Al flight to Israel, promising that he would follow. Only a subsequent luggage check by El Al uncovered the bomb. This incident marked the closest the airline has come in recent years to being victimized by a terrorist attack.

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Aviation-Related Incidents in 1986

	Location	Weapon	Group	Target	Killed	Wounded
1 January	Amsterdam	Bomb	No claimant	Bulgarian travel office	0	0
23 January	Peshawar	Bomb	No claimant	Pakistan International Airways building	2	24
14 February	Brussels	Bomb	No claimant	Aeroflot office	0	0
2 April	Over Greece	Bomb	Palestinians	TWA Flight 840	4	9
7 April	Stockholm	Bomb	Middle Eastern group	Northwest Orient office	0	0
9 April	Beirut	Car bomb	No claimant	Sabena office	12	Many
10 April	Lisbon	Bomb	Call of Jesus Christ	Air France office	0	0
17 April	Heathrow	Bomb	Palestinians, backed by Syria	El Al flight	0	0
24 April	London	Bomb	Middle Eastern group	British Air, possibly American Airlines office	0	1
25 April	Vienna	Grenade	No claimant	Saudia Airlines office	0	0
25 April	Vienna	Grenade	No claimant	Kuwait Airways	0	0
3 May	Colombo	Bomb	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam	Air Lanka jet	16	41
12 May	Bogota	Bomb	M-19	British Airways office	0	0
27 May	Karachi	Bomb	Middle Eastern group	Pan American cargo office	1	3
27 May	Karachi	Three bombs	Middle Eastern group	Saudia airlines offices	0	0
26 June	Madrid	Bomb	Abu Musa	El Al flight (premature)	0	7
19 July	Santiago	Bomb	No claimant	Eastern Airlines office	0	0
22 July	Lima	Bomb	Sendero Luminoso or MRTA	Eastern Airlines office	0	0
22 July	Lima	Bomb	Sendero Luminoso or MRTA	Aeroflot office	0	0
2 August	Beirut	Car bomb	No claimant	Middle East Airlines	0	0
6 August	New Delhi	Bomb	No claimant	Saudia, and possibly Kuwait Air	0	0
5 September	Karachi	Hijack	Abu Nidal	Pan Am Flight 73	21	120
8 September	Paris	Takeover	Kurds	Iraq Airlines	0	0
25 December	Saudi Arabia	Hijack	Iranian-backed	Iraqi Air	62	Many

A second attempt to blow up an El Al plane occurred on 26 June in Madrid, when an El Al security official became suspicious and ordered a bag opened. Smoke began to pour from the suitcase, and it detonated immediately, wounding seven persons. The crude bomb was meant to detonate aboard the El Al jet, according to the terrorist arrested a short time later. He confessed to being a member of the Palestinian group Abu Musa and alleged he had contact with

Syrian officials in Damascus. This was the first aviation-related incident in Western Europe claimed by the anti-Arafat Abu Musa group, which has a long way to go before it matches the sophistication of other Palestinian actors in carrying out attacks against aircraft. b3

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The violent Palestinian group Abu Nidal, which was responsible for at least three bloody airline incidents in 1985, carried out only one in 1986. The attempted hijacking at the Karachi airport fit the pattern of indiscriminate violence that has become a hallmark of the group in the last two years. Dressed as Pakistani security guards, four terrorists gained access to the airfield and raced on board Pan Am Flight 73. The plane never left the ground, but when its lights began to fail that evening, the terrorists herded the passengers together and began to shoot wildly. One American citizen, a naturalized Indian, had already been killed by the hijackers, and another 20 passengers died in the melee. As was the case with the Egyptair hijacking in 1985, the hijackers had received logistic support from Libya. [REDACTED]

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Prospects

We believe that attacks against airline offices, ticket counters, and specific flights are likely to continue. Stringent security measures taken by airports and supplemented by individual airlines—if continued at high levels of readiness—can reduce the number of hijackings and bombings. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] US carriers and El Al are the most likely to be targeted, especially by Palestinian terrorists with backing from state sponsors. The growing number of incidents in South Asia, moreover, suggests that terrorists are turning to new locations where airport security may be unprepared for such attacks. [REDACTED]

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The Terrorism Diary for May b3

Below is a compendium of May dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event. ● b(3)

1 May	El Salvador. The first week of May contains several dates important to leftwing and rightwing elements; consequently, political violence tends to peak during this period.
1 May 1888	Socialist world. May Day (commemorates labor violence in Chicago).
1 May 1980	Peru. Destruction of electoral material in Chuschi, Cangallo Province, marks beginning of armed struggle by Sendero Luminoso; anniversary is commemorated by acts of violence throughout May.
2 May 1953	Jordan. King Hussein assumes constitutional power.
2 May 1982	Argentina and United Kingdom. Argentine cruiser Belgrano sunk by British submarine in Falklands war.
3 May 1986	Sri Lanka. Air Lanka jetliner bombed by Tamil separatists at Colombo airport; 16 persons killed, 41 others wounded.
4 May	Israel. Independence Day.
4 May 1919	China. Students form Anti-Japanese Movement.
4 May 1978	Namibia. Kassinga Day (commemorates raid by South African forces that left hundreds dead).
4 May 1986	Japan. Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction) fires five homemade rockets at opening of Tokyo economic summit; no casualties.
5 May 1862	Mexico. Cinco de Mayo (commemorates victory over forces of Napoleon III).
5 May 1941	Ethiopia. Liberation Day.
5 May 1945	Netherlands. Liberation Day.
5 May 1954	Paraguay. Coup against elected government of President Federico Chavez by Gen. Alfredo Stroessner.
5 May 1955	West Germany. West Germany becomes member of NATO.

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5 May 1981	<i>Northern Ireland.</i> Death of Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) member Bobby Sands in hunger strike.
6 May 1900	<i>Iran.</i> Birthday of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.
8 May 1945	<i>Czechoslovakia.</i> Liberation Day.
8 May 1945	<i>East Germany.</i> Liberation Day.
8 May 1945	<i>West Germany.</i> Capitulation of Third Reich.
8 May 1979	<i>El Salvador.</i> On steps of San Salvador cathedral, police fired into crowd demonstrating solidarity with leftwing activists who had occupied French and Costa Rican Embassies; at least 25 demonstrators killed.
8 May 1984	<i>Libya.</i> Armed dissidents attack Qadhafi's Aziziyah barracks.
9 May 1881	<i>Romania.</i> Independence Day.
9 May 1945	<i>Albania.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1945	<i>Poland.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1945	<i>USSR.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1945	<i>Yugoslavia.</i> Victory Day.
9 May 1976	<i>West Germany.</i> Suicide in prison of Ulrike Meinhof, founding member of Red Army Faction (RAF).
10 May	<i>Jordan.</i> Arab Resistance Day.
10 May 1985	<i>India.</i> Night of Sikh bombings leaves 80 persons dead, 200 others wounded in New Delhi, other cities.
11 May 1983	<i>Chile.</i> Anti-Pinochet protests put down forcefully by government.
11 May 1984	<i>Chile.</i> Wave of bombings against government targets.
13 May 1981	<i>Vatican City.</i> Attempt on life of Pope John Paul II by Mehmet Ali Agca.
14 May 1811	<i>Paraguay.</i> Independence Day.
14 May 1948	<i>Israel.</i> Republic Day (declaration of independence).
14 May 1948	<i>Middle East.</i> Beginning of first Arab-Israeli war.

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14 May 1985 *Sri Lanka.* Tamil separatists kill more than 150 people in machinegun attack on Buddhist shrine at Anuradhapura.

15 May 1948 *Palestinians.* Palestine Day (end of UN mandate); 15 May Organization, founded in 1979 by remnant of Special Operations Group of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) takes its name from this event.

16 May 1983 *Sudan.* Founding of Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM).

16 May 1985 *Peru.* Sendero Luminoso group marks fifth anniversary with wave of bombings, including US Ambassador's residence and Chinese Embassy.

17 May 1814 *Norway.* Constitution Day (independence day).

17 May 1983 *Lebanon, Israel.* Signing of troop withdrawal accord (known as 17 May agreement).

18 May 1980 *Peru.* Beginning of armed struggle by Maoist group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

18 May 1980 *South Korea.* Civilian uprising in Kwangju against military rule; usually marked by student demonstrations.

18 May 1981 *Northern Ireland.* Death of Provisional IRA hunger striker Raymond McCreech.

19 May 1890 *Vietnam.* Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

19 May 1895 *Cuba.* Death of Jose Marti.

20 May 1927 *Saudi Arabia.* Independence Day.

20 May 1972 *Cameroon.* National Day (declaration of republic).

20 May 1973 *Western Sahara.* Polisario begins armed struggle.

20 May 1978 *Japan.* Opening of new Tokyo international airport (Narita); annual focus of demonstrations and terrorist attacks.

22 May 1972 *Sri Lanka.* Republic Day.

23 May 1949 *West Germany.* Proclamation of federal republic.

23 May 1951 *China.* Tibet declared to be under Chinese sovereignty.

24 May *Buddhist world.* Birthday of Gautama Buddha.

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25 May 1810	<i>Argentina.</i> Beginning of revolution against Spain.
25 May 1892	<i>Yugoslavia.</i> Birthday of Josip Broz Tito.
25 May 1923	<i>Jordan.</i> Independence Day.
25 May 1946	<i>Jordan.</i> Constitutional monarchy established.
25 May 1963	<i>Africa.</i> African Freedom Day; Day of Africa (founding of Organization of African Unity).
25 May 1965	<i>Colombia.</i> Founding of Communist Party of Colombia/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), now defunct parent organization of terrorist group People's Liberation Army (EPL).
25 May 1967	<i>Bermuda.</i> Bermuda Day (constitution adopted).
26 May 1966	<i>Guyana.</i> Independence Day.
27 May	<i>Israel.</i> Jerusalem Day.
28 May 1983	<i>France, French Caribbean.</i> Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) surfaces with 17 coordinated bombings.
29 May	<i>Muslim world.</i> Approximate date of Id al-Fitr (feast celebrating end of Ramadan).
30 May 1919	<i>Afghanistan.</i> Independence from Great Britain.
30 May 1961	<i>Dominican Republic.</i> Liberty Day (assassination of Gen. Raphael Trujillo).
30 May 1967	<i>Nigeria.</i> Declaration of independence by Biafra.
30 May 1972	<i>Israel.</i> Massacre at Lod Airport by members of Japanese Red Army.
30 May 1981	<i>Bangladesh.</i> Assassination of Ziaur Rahman.
31 May 1910	<i>South Africa.</i> Union Day (four provinces merged to form Union of South Africa).
31 May 1961	<i>South Africa.</i> Proclamation of republic.

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Chronology of Terrorism—1986-87

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international events involving terrorists, or the use of terrorist tactics, which have occurred or come to light since our last issue. In some cases, the perpetrators and their motivations may not be known. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included.

- 12 December** *Chile: Police defuse two powerful bombs set to blow up the Cautin Bridge, Temuco's main railroad bridge. The timing devices were set to explode in the morning when passenger trains carrying commuters pass over the bridge.*
- 13 December** *West Germany: Pipe bomb explodes in luggage locker at Hamburg railway station, causing minimal damage. No one claimed responsibility for the explosion.*
- 16 December** *Northern Ireland: US immigration agents arrest former Provisional IRA member in Utah. Peter McMullen, wanted in connection with bombings in Belfast and England, surrendered peacefully and was held without bail in a Salt Lake County jail.*
- 21 December** *Northern Ireland: Pre-Christmas bombings extensively damage two hotels and pub in county Tyrone; police foil attempted nightclub bombing. No one was injured. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the attacks.*
- West Germany: Bomb damages Social Democratic Party (SPD) foundation building in Bad Munstereifel but causes no injuries. Three anonymous telephone warning calls were received minutes before the explosion, leaving time to evacuate the building. No claim was received.*
- 23 December** *West Germany: Court sentences two Red Army Faction (RAF) defendants for 1981 Ramstein bombing. Helmut Pohl was sentenced to life imprisonment for attempted murder and Stefan Frey to four and one-half years for falsifying documents and illegal weapons trade.*
- 30 December** *Northern Ireland: Explosion in Maghera bar kills one man, injures another. There was no claim of responsibility.*

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9 April 1987

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- 18 January *Corsica: Six bombs explode in Ajaccio damaging banks, a supermarket, and a telecommunications building. No group claimed responsibility, but the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica is suspected.* b3
- Lebanon: Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) official is target of assassination attempt in Al Awza'i.* b(1)
b(3)
- 20 January *Lebanon: Bomb explodes in West Beirut near home of government official, causing some injuries.* b(1)
b(3)
No group has claimed responsibility. b3
- 29 January *West Germany: Bombing of power supply lines in Unterluss causes only minor damage and no injuries. The Revolutionary Cells (RZ) claimed responsibility for the attack.* b3
- 8 February *Corsica: Seven masked gunmen bomb tax collector's office in Bastia, destroying half the building. The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica claimed responsibility for the attack.* b3
- 18 February *Corsica: Two masked terrorists gun down member of anti-independence group in Ajaccio. The victim belonged to an illegal pro-French vigilante group called FRANCIA (Front d'Action Nouvelle Contre l'Independence et l'Autonomie).* b3
- 19 February *Philippines: A grenade is thrown into an auditorium where people were watching a fiesta show, killing nine persons and injuring 58 others. The bombing occurred in western Mindanao at the height of the fiesta celebration.* b3
- 21 February *Philippines: Three civilians are slain by a group of unknown assailants. Authorities suspect a resurgence of New People's Army (NPA) terrorism in Talisay Town in Cebu.* b3
- 24 February *India: Sikh gunmen open fire at an employee of the Punjabi state electricity board. The shooting took place at the board's office near Jullundur.* b3
- 25 February *India: A woman, her grandson, and her daughter-in-law are injured when suspected Sikh terrorists open fire in a small village near Amritsar.* b3

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27 February

Poland: Homemade bomb explodes at Communist party office in Gdynia, causing considerable damage but no injuries. An unknown terrorist organization calling itself "Direct Action," claimed responsibility for the attack. We believe this incident is unrelated to the activities of the French terrorist group Action Directe.

b7

28 February

Lebanon: Security forces in West Beirut arrest driver of bomb-laden car. The terrorist claimed the Lebanese Forces had rigged the car with 150 kilograms of explosive. The Al-Maqasid Hospital was a possible target for the suicide bomber.

b3

1 March

India: Suspect Sikh terrorists indiscriminately open fire in the Punjab, killing four and injuring four others in Jullundur district.

b3

3-10 March

Colombia: Six members of the Patriotic Union (UP)—a political party affiliated with leftist guerrillas—are assassinated in an attempt to force the UP to withdraw from participation in the mayoral elections. There have been no arrests.

b3

4 March

Austria: Police defuse letter bomb addressed to engineering firm in Vienna. A previously unknown group called "The Sons of Imam Elhussein Ben Ali" accused the Austrian firm of selling poisonous gas equipment to Iraq. The group's name and accusations indicate pro-Iranian Shia were behind the bomb.

b3

Austria: Salzburg policeman injured while defusing homemade pipe bomb discovered in a Turkish national's car. No one claimed responsibility for planting the bomb.

b3

Pakistan: A bomb explodes in Quetta, killing one person and injuring four others. Authorities believe the terrorist was killed while transporting the bomb.

b3

5 March

Cameroon and Chad: Explosion on Kousseri Bridge linking Cameroon and Chad kills Chadian dissident.

b(1)
b(3)

France: French court charges two Action Directe (AD) members with the murder of Renault President Georges Besse in November 1986, and two more as accessories. The four terrorists were captured in a police raid on their hideout last month.

b3

West Germany: Frankfurt court sentences two female Red Army Faction (RAF) members who were arrested in July 1985. One terrorist received a four-years-and-10-month sentence, and the other was given a term of nearly four years.

b3

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6 March

Chile: Hidden bomb explodes, killing one Carabinero officer and wounding another in the Concepcion and Talcahuano community. The incident occurred as the officers were lowering a flag of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front that had been hoisted on a flag pole. b7

India: Terrorists kills an assistant superintendent of the Ropar Thermol Plant as he returned home from work. The two gunmen probably were Sikh terrorists. b3

Lebanon: Turkish Embassy official dies following assassination attempt in West Beirut. Two masked gunmen broke into the official's apartment on 4 March, one day after Prime Minister Rashid Arami declared the Muslim sector safe for foreign diplomats. No group has claimed responsibility for the shooting. b3

7 March

Lebanon: Bomb explodes in Syrian intelligence center in West Beirut. Five Syrian intelligence personnel were injured in the explosion. The Lebanese Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for detonating the bomb. b3

Northern Ireland: Ex-member of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) shot dead near Newry. Thomas Maguire was released from prison in December after serving five years for INLA membership. The INLA Council claimed responsibility for the murder. b3

8 March

Lebanon: Ba'th Party member Nazih Darazi is killed in his house in Sidon by two gunmen using silencers. There has been no claim of responsibility. b3

9 March

Bangladesh: Crude explosive device explodes in a dormitory room at Dhaka University, killing the leader of the Student Front for the Opposition Nationalist Party and two others. Police suspect the students were planning to use the improvised bombs during a strike the next day. b3

Colombia: Bomb planted by the National Liberation Army (FLN) causes \$500 million worth of damage to a new petroleum facility. During the attack on the plant—partly owned by Texas Petroleum—three Colombian employees were kidnaped. b3

Northern Ireland: Two brothers shot in their West Belfast home by Irish National Liberation Army terrorists. One of the wounded is the Vice Chairman of the Irish Republican socialist party. b3

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10 March

Cuba: Three persons attempt to hijack a Cubana Airlines domestic flight from San Marti airport to the United States. One of the hijackers was killed by Cuban police after he detonated a grenade that injured 13 passengers. b3

Northern Ireland: Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) reservist killed by booby-trapped bomb in northern Belfast. Other policemen and three passers-by were injured. The attack was claimed by the Provisional IRA. b3

West Germany: One bomb explodes at city hall in Leverkusen; a second is defused at another municipal office in Oberhausen. Unsigned confessor letters found at the scenes protested the planned 1987 West German national census. b(1) b(3)

Lebanon: Two car bombs explode east of Tripoli. b1

There has been no claim of responsibility. b3

11 March

Chile: Bombing of high-tension tower in Santiago causes blackout in the southern and western sectors. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

12 March

Peru: Edgar Frias, a founding father of Ecuador's Alfaro Vive, Carajol (AVC) is captured along with his wife, an alleged AVC member. b1

Peru: Police arrest Fernando Fonseca, a Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorist allegedly responsible for six murders in the Tingo Maria jungle region. b(1) b(3)

Spain: Basque Fatherland and Liberty bombs another Renault car showroom. The bombing in Ordizia is still unclaimed. It coincided with an official visit to Madrid by French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac. b3

13 March

Israel: Katyusha rocket reportedly fired from southern Lebanon falls in Galilee. There were no casualties. b3

Northern Ireland: Five Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) officers injured in two separate bomb attacks in Belfast. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the bombings. b3

Northern Ireland: Man mistakenly believed to be an Ulster Defense Regiment (UDR) member is shot and killed in Belfast. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility. b3

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Northern Ireland: Firebomb thrown into Belfast restaurant seriously injures two people. No group claimed responsibility, but the Provisional IRA is suspected. b3

Spain: Homemade bomb explodes outside US-affiliated computer company in San Sebastian, causing slight damage but no injuries. The Basque terrorist group Iraultza claimed to have committed the attack. b3

14 March

Italy: Jordanian student arrested in Genoa in June 1986 released for lack of evidence. Muhammad Awni Hindawi initially was released on 1 February, but rearrested a month later. He is a cousin of terrorists Nezar Hindawi and Muhammad Hasi, who committed terrorist acts in the United Kingdom and West Germany last year. b3

Spain: Basque separatists suspected in grenade attack on civil guard barracks near San Sebastian. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

Spain: Exiled Cuban writer receives letter bomb at his Madrid residence from unknown sender. The bomb, concealed in a book entitled "Une Mort Douce" (A Sweet Death), was not wired to explode. b3

15 March

India: Terrorists, who probably are Sikh extremists, assassinate a member of the Punjab state assembly. The attack apparently occurred because he defied a holy edict. b3

Spain: Spanish army colonel shot by two gunmen in Pamplona. The Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) organization claimed responsibility. b3

17 March

Lebanon: Two car bombs explode at different locations in West Beirut. The first wounded one person and damaged two cars; the second detonated near a Syrian checkpoint, but caused no casualties. b3

South Yemen: Security forces in Shabwah Governorate seize armored Toyota that contained 16 kilograms of dynamite equipped with a timing device. The terrorists fled after a gun battle with security forces. b3

Spain: Bomb explosion near Gijon causes \$800,000 in property damage to state-owned microwave relay facility. Militant communist trade unionists claimed to be protesting a member's recent arrest. b3

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18 March

France: Acting on a tip, police discover 10 to 15 kilograms of explosives at Montparnasse Tower, the tallest building in Paris. An informant said Max Frerot, the chief bombmaker of Action Directe, planned to use the explosives later to protest French policy in New Caledonia, according to press reports. b3

Greece: Motorcyclists throw crude explosive device at Israeli mission. The device failed to detonate, and no one claimed responsibility. b3

West Bank: Police safely detonate suspicious object discovered behind municipal hall in Bethlehem. No group claimed responsibility. b3

Italy: Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) leader Abu Abbas threatens new campaign of terrorism against Israel. He claimed the Achille Lauro attack was "an operation which did not succeed." b3

Italy: Police defuse two bombs outside Milan Fiat car showroom. Police were alerted to the explosives in a warning call from the Fighting Communist Forces, a splinter faction of the Red Brigades. b3

Lebanon: Amal guards kill one UN employee and wound another, as they attempt to deliver food and medical supplies to Palestinian refugees. A similar incident occurred at the Shatila camp a week earlier. In that attack, five relief workers in a Sunni Muslim-organized effort and three refugees were wounded. b3

Philippines: Bomb blast at the Philippine Military Academy kills at least one person and injures as many as 40. [REDACTED]

b(1)
b(3)
19 March

West Bank: Explosive charge detonates at roadside near Jewish settlement of Afei Menashe. There were no injuries or damages reported. b3

Spain: Bombs explode at two French car showrooms in Guipuzcoa Province; a third bomb is defused by police. One showroom is owned by a prominent radical Basque politician. Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) probably was responsible. b3

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20 March

Chile: Police defuse bomb at federal judge's residence in Buenos Aires moments before explosion. The family received a warning telephone call. The judge is best known for his involvement in ongoing trials of Argentine military officers, but there has been no claim of responsibility. b3

France: Explosion outside Meudon police station causes damage but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

Israel: Katyusha rocket launched from Lebanon lands in Galilee causing slight damage. Several people suffered shock and one required hospitalization. b3

Lebanon: Bomb explodes near Prime Minister Karami's office in West Beirut, causing slight damage. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

21 March

Argentina: Pamphlet-laden bomb explodes across from Army headquarters. The explosion scattered pamphlets from a group known as the Active Esprit de Corps of the Argentine Army. b3

Corsica: More than 50 bombs explode overnight in various cities, damaging French-owned property, particularly banks and post offices. No group claimed responsibility, although the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica is suspected. b3

22 March

Argentina: Bomb explodes killing wife of Buenos Aires criminal lawyer. No organization has claimed responsibility for the bombing. b3

b (1)
b (3)

23 March

France: Two masked men shoot Bayonne city council employee in the legs after stopping him at a roadblock near Luz. The French Basque separatist movement Iparretarak claimed responsibility for the attack. b3

South Africa: Bomb explodes at a railway station in Soweto, causing damage but no injuries. Pretoria has blamed a spate of recent explosions on the banned African National Congress (ANC). b3

24 March

Chile: Bomb explodes in government office in Concepcion seriously injuring a policeman. A little-known guerrilla group, the 5th of April Popular Brigades, claimed responsibility for the blast. b3

Argentina: Unidentified individuals spray bullets at an office of the Communist party of Argentina. No group has claimed responsibility. b3

Lebanon: Abu Nidal group announces it has assassinated four Jordanian "secret agents" in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The victims were killed in response to an alleged assassination of an Abu Nidal member. b3

b (1) b (3)

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25 March

Iraq: Grenade thrown at busy restaurant in Baghdad kills six persons and injures many. The victims were mostly relatives of affluent Ba'th party officials.

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~~_____~~ b (1) b (3)

27 March

West Bank: Palestinians toss two molotov cocktails at Israeli bus traveling in East Jerusalem. No damage or casualties were reported. ✓ 3

West Bank: Israeli authorities order expulsion of Palestinian accused of being a 'prominent Fatah activist' and of organizing recent violent demonstrations at a West Bank university. ✓ 3

28 March

West Bank: Bomb explodes in bus shelter in Hebron district. No damage or injuries were reported. ✓ 3

31 March

Iraq: Kurds kidnap Turkish foreman at cement factory in northern Iraq. The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) claimed credit for the kidnaping. The PUK kidnaped a German and a Turkish worker from the same factory in February, later releasing them. ✓ 3

~~Secret~~